BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865 NO. 106.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the Daily and Weekly Progress:

Daily paper,	1 month	$10 00
"	3 months	30 00
"	6 months	40 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	10 00
"	6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress,	six months	$40 00
" "	Three months	20 00
" "	One month	10 00
Weekly Progress,	three months	10 00
" "	six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognised as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs	$10 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
do	without handles, each,	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth.	wollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	2 50
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	
Hides,		5 00
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square, or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 0
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	9 25
do	shelled, per bushel	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
do	salted, per pound,	3 90
do	gross	2 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 3½ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	75 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	60 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	6 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	6 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 00
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 00
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day.	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day.	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	[illegible]
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	[illegible]
Hire of horse, per day	[illegible]

The Commissioners respectfully suggest, that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold as market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c, &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 12th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 3.

I. ENROLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnace officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:
JOHN W. HINSDALE, Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE, General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of J GORGAS, Brig General Chief of Ordnance.
Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.
*** State papers copy 3 times Feb 14-d&w3t

ATTENTION.

I HAVE CLOSED BUSINESS FOR THE PRESENT, and I hereby notify all indebted to me that I will *now* receive Confederate money in payment of all dues. If said dues are not promptly paid, I shall probably demand other money. J. J. OVERBY.
March 14-2t*

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however,* that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and founderies, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided,* all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged (unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners are not to be exempt: *Provided,* that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further,* that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 6.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Headq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transpotation and the necessary certificates.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

FOR RENT.

I HAVE TWO OR THREE GOOD COMFORTABLE ROOMS to rent, suitable for lodging rooms. Also a good STORE ROOM, with back room, containing a fireplace, attached. I can also furnish SNACKS of Ham and Eggs and such other things as the market will afford. A good BAR ROOM attached.

Apply at the old "Pepper Stand," corner of Wilmington and Hargett Street. March 2-12t

Post Quartermaster Office C. S. A.
RALEIGH March 6th 1865.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEPARTMENT are requested to forward them without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.

March 6-d6t W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all morticed and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 44 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
27 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish, two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two setts Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Sapona, Pig, Scrape and Wrought Iron, a lot Plough Stuff, Plow Casting and Plows, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N C.
March 15-td* TARPSLEY & YARBROUGH.

CITY TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 10, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON, Mayor.
March 15-td

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb 21-tf

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE present the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Corolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. B. HARRISON, Depository.
mar 8-d6t

Office Chief Q. M. Dist N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY NEGRO MEN for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER, Maj. and Chf. Q. M. Dist N. C.
March 8-d1w

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.
mar 8-d1t w1t ST. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL, Administor.
Feb 28-w6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL, Admr.
March 4-doaw3w.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 9-tf P. L. WOODSON.

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.
Feb 23-tf Raleigh N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATEly proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General N. C.
March 10-1w

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME GUARD duty, to take the place of a gentleman who belongs to the First Class. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately, in person, or address "SUBSTITUTE," Progress Office. March 9 1w*

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Rags Wanted.**—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress:*

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $5 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRIL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					62	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office Chief Engineer and Supt.
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREEMONT, Chief Engineer and Supt.
March 6-6t

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20 RALEIGH N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiry by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark, and send on money to renew in time.

The News.

We have received no mails for two days past, and the consequence is we have to put our readers upon "short rations." Such telegraphic news as we have received will be found under the proper heading.

Of the movements of troops we know but little, and that little it would not be prudent to publish. We learn there was a skirmish at McNeill's Ferry, in Harnett county, a few days ago, and that the advance of the enemy was checked.

Our readers must be as patient as they can.—It may be that the career of Sherman will be put a stop to. We violate no secresy by saying he will be confronted by a formidable force commanded by able and experienced officers.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

We have no mails yet, and are compelled to "fall back upon our reserves." The following recipes may be found valuable:

Simple Relief for Burns and Scalds.—We take the following account of hospital treatment of burns, scalds, &c., from a highly interesting paper in the last number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, being the "Notes of Hospital Practice at Belevue," by D. M. Reese, M. D., resident physician.

Among the most numerous cases brought into the surgical wards of charity hospitals, everywhere, may be reckoned the injuries received by burns and scalds, which, when extensive, are too often fatal. In the treatment of these injuries we have had great experience and uniform success, when the patients are brought in soon after the injury. No fatal case of recent burn or scald has occurred in the hospital, although several have been extensive and severe. The universal treatment of all such cases is to cover the parts with wheaten flour thrown over the wounds with a dredging box, which, if thoroughly done so as to exclude the air, and prevent its temperature from reaching its suffering tissues, will afford instant relief from pain, and allay all that nervous irritation which is the chief source of immediate danger in all cases of extensive burns. We have had opportunity to practice in terrible burns occasioned by the explosion of gunpowder, in scalds from the bursting of steam-boilers, in examples of persons while drunk, falling into the fire, and others in which the clothes were burnt off the body by the combustion of spirit gas, etc. In these cases, and in some of them scarcely any portion of the body had escaped—and in a few of them, the integuments were literally baked, so that extensive and deep-seated suppuration and sloughing were inevitable, and had afterwards to be endured—the external application of flour was in the first instance our only remedy, and this was continued for one or more days, while acute effects of the injury demanded it. The superficial portions of the burn or scald would often heal under this application alone; and the solutions of continuity, more or less deep, which remained open and discharging, were then dressed with lime water and oil, by means of a feather, to which creosote was added if the granulations were slow, or the sloughs tardy in becoming loose. Under this dressing the most formidable burns have been healed; and even when the face has been involved, there has been scarcely any considerable deformity. In one of our patients, the face being horribly burned by an accidental explosion of powder, the grains of powder having been imbedded in the skin, very great apprehensions were indulged that the discoloration thus produced would permanently disfigure and deform the countenance. But, after the persistent application of the flour for three successive days, and until the tumefaction of the face and head had subsided, it was found that with a few applications of the lime water dressing, cicitrisation was complete, and even the discoloration was removed.

If this simple remedy were resorted to in the severe scalds sometimes occuring from explosions of steamboat boilers, etc., there can be little doubt that the fatality of such burns would be very rare; while the popular and mischievous methods of applying raw cotton, oil, molasses, salt, alcohol, spirits of turpintine, sugar of lead water, ice, etc., to extensive and deep burns, are all of them injurious, and often destructive to life.

How to Remove Rust from Finely-Polished Steel.—Rub the spots with any kind of soft animal fat, and lay the articles by, wrapped in thick paper for two or three days; then, after cleaning off the grease with a piece of soft flannel, rub the spots well with powdered rotten stone and sweet oil, after which, the polish may be restored by rubbing with powdered emery on a soft leather; and the process may be finished with finely-powdered chalk, or magnesia.

For the Ladies.—A new way to make Calicoes wash well—Infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot and leave until cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing.

How to Fatten Fowls.—Confine your fowls in a large airy enclosure, and feed them on broken Indian corn, Indian meal, or mush, with raw potatoes cut into small pieces, not larger than a filbert, placing within their reach charcoal broken into small pieces. Boiled rice is also good.

Cure for Felon or Whitlow.—Take the yelk of one egg, an equal quantity of strained honey, one teaspoonfull of spirits of turpintine, (fresh drawn,) one teaspoonfull of spirits of camphor; mix well, and thicken to the consistence of a thin paste, spread it upon the sore thinly and cold.

Cancer Cured.—A worthy gentleman of our acquaintance, who had been suffering seriously from what was either a cancer, or something very much like one, has been cured entirely by the following simple application. We give it, leaving that it may relieve some other individual, similarly situated.

Make a [illegible] sufficient to [illegible] it be boiled hard; it is an effective [illegible] sive plaster. Spread [illegible] and apply to the diseased part. Let it remain until it comes off itself—renew it, until the sore is healed Let no water come near the place, during the treatment.—*Edgefield Adv.*

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The New York *Express* publishes the following story in its Havana correspondence:

A descendant of one of the old German Barons, named De Arnan, (born in Bavaria, I believe,) had fallen desperately in love with a very beautiful young lady named Gallego, who, in addition to her personal charms, possessed fifty thousand metallic ones in her own right, but that circumstance, of course, had nothing to do with the affair. Unfortunately for De Arnan, his passion was not reciprocated; but he being a fine dashing fellow, who speaks three or four modern languages and withal possesses a large share of native talent, heeded not the rebuffs he from time to time received from the lady, thinking, I suppose, "she is a woman and there to be won." He continued his attentions most perseveringly, and for his continued efforts to obtain even a smile from his "ladie love," he received nothing but expressions of disgust and contempt.

At length becoming tired of playing the part of the fair one's shadow, he determined to possess himself of her in true knightly style, and for this purpose and with this intent, one evening last week he awaited her return from her accustomed evening drive at the door of the residence of her parents. Here he, with true gallantry, handed out of the volante an elder sister of the lady-love, and a child who had accompanied her in her drive. When however, the Senorita herself held out her hand in her turn to be assisted from the carriage, to her surprise the Caballero did not take it with the alacrity she had anticipated, and she accordingly gave him one of her withering looks of scorn. Heedless, of which, however, the Caballero, with a single spring, placed himself in the vacant seat in the volante beside her. She uttered a shriek at his audacity, but it was not regarded. The negro *calestero* (postillion) had doubtless been taught and paid for the part he was expected to play, and he performed it to the letter, by urging the spirited horse under his control to their utmost speed, heedless alike of the continued shrieks of his young mistress or her commands to him to stop,

A hue and cry was raised in Matanzas, and the runaway Sevaird and unwilling companion were pursued by men on horseback and others in carriages at a speed that endangered their necks. Unfortunately for the Caballero, an obstruction was met with on the road, within three miles of Matanzas, which the volante could not pass:—This afforded his pursuers an opportunity to overtake him, which doing, they perforce dragged the Senorita from his arms, though he fought desperately to retain her, and she was restored to her anxious parents. The Caballero thus disappointed of his prize, forthwith wended his way to this city. The telegraph was put in operation, offering a reward of four thousand dollars for the apprehension of De Arnan. This news reached his ears, he went to a celebrated criminal lawyer for advice, and was told if the lady be twenty three years of age, and you assert that she went with you by previous arrangement, you will get off scot free; but if you act differently and are arrested, you will be sent to the persido (chain gang.)

It was here the knightly breeding of De Arnan exhibited itself; he exclaimed passionately, "I love the girl, cannot live without her; but I will not belie her. Let them do what they please with me, I go give myself up. And go he did by the next train to Matanzas, where throwing himself at the feet of his enslaver, he entreated her pardon for his rashness, again beseeching her to listen to his suit. What could the poor girl do? The poor man had attempted to run away with her, and then run the risk of being taken to the chain gang by coming back to woo her. She is said to have thought aloud. "He must love me and I will marry him," Like a true woman, too, she did so. The mean spirited and craven may blame De Arnan for doing what he did, but I who am an admirer of courage in *affaires de cœur*, can only wish the newly married couple a long life of joy and happiness.

KING SOLOMON'S BLACKSMITH.

And it came to pass when Solomon, the son of David, had finished the temple of Jerusalem, that he called unto him the chief architects, and the head artificers, and cunning workers in silver and gold, and in wood and in ivory, and stone—yea, all who had aided in rearing the Temple of the Lord—and he said unto them:

'Sit ye down at my table. I have prepared a feast for my chief workers and cunning artificers. Stretch forth your hand, therefore, and eat and drink and be merry. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? Is not a skillful artificer deserving of his honor? Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn"

And when Solomon and the chief workmen were seated, and the fatness of the land, the oil thereof, were set upon the table, there came one who knocked loudly at the door, and forced himself even into the festal chamber.

'What manner of man, art thou?'

And the man answered and said:

'When men wish to honor me, they call me the Son of the Forge, but when they desire to mock me, they call me blacksmith; and seeing that the toil of working in the fire covers me with sweat and smut, the latter name, O King, is not inapt, and in truth thy servant desires no better.'

'But,' said Solomon, 'why came you thus rudely and unbidden to the feast, where none save the chief workmen of the Temple are invited?'

'Please ye, my Lord, I came rudely,' replied the man, 'because thy servants obliged me to force my way; but I came not unbidden. Was it not proclaimed that the chief workmen of the Temple were invited to dine with the King of Israel?'

Then he who carved the cherubim said:

'This fellow is no sculptor.'

And he who inlaid the roof with pure gold said:

'Neither is he a workman in fine metals.'

And he who raised the walls said:

'He is not a matter of stone.'

And he who made the roof of cedar said:

'He is not a workman in cedar wood neither is he a mastery of uniting pieces [illegible]

Then said Solomon: 'What hast thou to say, Son of the Forge, why I should not order thee plucked by the beard, scourged, and stoned to death with stones?'

And when the Master the Forge heard this, he was in no sort dismayed, and, advancing to the table, snatched up and swallowed a glass of wine, and said:

"O King, live forever! The chief men of the workers in wood, and gold, and stone have said I am not of them, and they have said truly. I am not their superior; before they lived was I created. I am their master and they are my servants.' And he turned him round, and said to the chiefs of the carvers in stone:

'Who made the tools with which you carve?'

And he said:

'The blacksmith.'

And he said to the chiefs of the masons:

'Who made the chisels with which the stones of the Temple were squared?'

And he said:

'The blacksmith.'

And he said to the chief of the workers in wood:

'Who made the tools with which you hewed the trees on Lebanon, and formed them into the pillars and roofs of the Temple?'

And he said:

'The blacksmith.'

Then he said to the artificer in gold and ivory:

'Who makes your instruments, by which you work beautiful things for my lord, the King?'

And he said:

'The blacksmith.'

'Enough, enough, good fellow!' said Solomon, 'thou hast proved that I have invited thee, and thou art men's father in art. Go wash the smut of the forge from thy face, and come and sit at my right hand. The chiefs of my workmen are but men—thou art more.'

So it happened at the feast of Solomon, and the blacksmith has been honored ever since.—*London Magazine.*

ASA HARTZ ON MUSIC.

JACQUES O'DIMMITT.—*My Dear Bower*: Next to my unaccountable *penchant* for the sweet, young patriot, of brow-bathing propensity, is my inordinate love of music. Music, my bower, enchants me. I feed upon it—I drink it—I sleep under its soothing influence—I wake in the early morn to a concert of sweet sounds, and die away at dewy eve with a soft dispersion stealing gently o'er my wrapt senses; and when grim Death asks me to hand in my checks, I expect to be carried into eternity with symphonic melody floating through my soul. Music, my bower, is an institution three parts heavenly and the balance correspondingly sweet.

I like it.

I have just left the sweet and sacred precints of about thirteen yards of motue antique, in which is built a young female patriot of the Confederate persuasion. She manipulated the piano keys, my bower, and I wish to be very particular in saying that she fingered more music out of it than any young creature ever did, anywhere between the Potomac and the East line of the Trans-Mississippi Department. It was a grand piece, my bower, and must have been a military piece; but whether composed by Meyerbeer, lager beer or any other man, the completely relaxed condition of my nerves will not permit me to say just now.

It began with a violent assault upon the left wing of the line of keys, which was evidently intended as a feint by the lovely assailant; for a heavy skirmish immediately followed on the extreme right, with apparently satisfactory results. Finding the advantage thus gained somewhat decided, she repeated the same piece of strategy, and immediately thereafter threw in some heavy licks in the centre. The effect was electrical, my bower, I and knew at once no instrument could stand an assault so persistent if mashey protracted. Flushed with success, she opened upon the entire line at once with a concentrated vim that would have appalled Chinkering himself, ending the engagement with a half dozen vindictive volleys on the left, with as many on the right.

It was a complete victory, my bower, and she seemed happy when it was over, I know I was.

The piano is a good thing, Jacque, whether classed as an article of furniture or an instrument of music. It is a most pleasant relieve from constant exercise, either upon the wash tub or Singer's sewing machine; but it doesn't come up to the hand organ or hurdy-girdy. I saw a most villainous looking chap with a monkey, last February, playing upon the latter, and was astonished at the ease with which he coaxed the sweet sounds from the square box.—Don't know if the monkey really had anything to do with it, but it is a pleasant feeling to think that he did. A beautiful piece from a Nopera called Norma was executed with much satisfaction, without notes, and apparently without labor; and when I recollect that my sweet young female patriot has tried for the last eight months, unsuccessfully, to produce it from the piano, I am forced to the conclusion that the hand organ and monkey are infinitely superior to the piano. The hand organ and monkey, when skillfully played, beat any other instrument I have ever seen. Think I shall try to learn it.

As before stated, my bower, music is a good thing, and I love it. I think it likely that melody is an institution of very ancient origin—invented, probably, several weeks before Adam went into the fruit trade and got busted. By the way don't you reckon the music of Eve's gentle voice lured him into the fruit speculation? I do, and always think of music when I see a sweet and amiable apple woman selling her fruit at a dollar and a quarter a pippin.

There is music in the storm when it sweeps twixt earth and sky; there is music in the cannon's roar when foeman meet, and music in the pretty feet that patters on the street.

There is music in the ringing laugh that escapes a maiden's lip; there is music in the gentle breeze that whispers to the ship, there is music in the bounding wave that rolls along the shore, and music where th' angelic host are singing evermore.

There is music where the little birds are warbling forth their praise, and where the myrial insect chats chirp their matin lays; there's music in the sea and sky, and in the earth and air—[illegible] George? my bower, (to cut short,) there's [illegible] where.

The last three paragraphs, my bower, have exhausted me, and I hear the soft musical voice of the sweet young female patriot of the Confederacy, who is coming to bathe my classic brow. I shall therefore close this. But I intend to [illegible] on the hand organ and monkey.

Remember me lovingly to your favorite washerwoman.

Yours, in a concord of sweet sounds.

ASA HARTZ,

290 Hopital, Richmond, Jan. 18th, 1865.

TWO BEARS.

A certain man and his wife were notorious through their whole community as living in anything but peace. Very suddenly there was a decisive change for good, and the house of discord became the home of concord, much to the astonishment and joy of all the neighbors. An inquisitive old lady who lived near by wondered and wondered what caused such a change. She thought over the matter till she could stand it no longer, and so one day tired of her reflections, she proceeded to the house, and after a little beating round the bush, inquired quite plainly, and with no little show of interest, what had caused the change?

"Two bears did it," said the matron of the house.

"Two bears!" ejaculated the old lady, lifting up both hands.

"Yes, two bears, and I am glad they ever came into the house."

"But what in nater do you mean?"

"Just what I say, two bears!"

"I don't understand you! what kind of bears!"

"Very good bears."

"Two real bears?"

"Two Scripture bears."

"Two scripter bears, why, you puzzle me more and more."

"Tis true."

"I don't read in scripter of any two bears but them two that eat up the wicked children that mocked Elisha, and them must be dead long ago."

"Two other bears are mentioned."

"I don't recollect 'em."

"Well the Scriptures mention them, and their names are, Bear and Forbear."

"Well never!"

At this stage of the colloquy we came away, but could not help most devoutly wishing that these two Scripture bears had a general commission to travel through the land, and enter into a great many houses till the evil spirit was exercised from them—and peace instead of war reigned within.

A NORWEGIAN DANCE.—Round the musician the young men and maidens formed a ring and began to dance. There was little, and that little was in an undertone. They went to work with the utmost gravity and decorum. Scarcely a laugh was heard—nothing approaching to a shout during the whole night—nevertheless, they enjoyed themselves thoroughly; I have no doubt whatever of that. The nature of their dances was somewhat incomprehensible. It seemed as if the chief object of the young men was to exhibit their agility by every species of impromptu bound and fling of which the human frame is capable, including the rather desperate feat of dashing themselves flat upon the ground.

The principal care of the girls seemed to be to keep out of the way of the men, and avoid being killed by a frantic kick or felled by a random blow. But the desperate feature in each did not appear at first. Every man began by seizing his partner's hand, and dragging her round the circle, over and anon twirling her round violently with one arm and catching her round the waist with the other, in order—as it appeared to me—to save her from an untimely end. To this treatment the fair damsels submitted with pleased, though bashful looks. But soon the men flung them off, and went it entirely on their own account; yet they kept up a sort of revolving course round their partners, like satellites round their separate suns. Presently the satellites assumed some of the characteristics of the comet.

They rushed about the circle in wild erratic course; they leaped into the air, and while in that position slapped the soles of their feet with both hands. Should any one deem this an easy feat, let them try it. Then they became a little more sane, and a waltz, or something like it, was got up. It was really pretty, and some of the movements were graceful; but the wild spirit of the gleam re-entered the men suddenly. The females were expelled from the ring altogether, and the youths braced themselves for a little heavy work: they flung and hurled themselves about like maniacs, stood on their heads and walked on their hands—in short became a company of acrobats, yet always kept up a sympathetic feeling for time with the music.—*Good Words.*

A GOOD RULE.—A man who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied, 'My father taught me never to play until my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I earned it. If I had but one hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour—and after this I was allowed to play; and then could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity.'

The Sumter *Watchman* says that during the advance of Sherman through South Carolina, large quantities of provisions which had been hoarded by farmers and speculators, and which had been denied to the needy people at reasonable prices, fell into his hands. So these greedy people lost all, thus confirming the truth of Scripture, "From him that hath not, shall be taken awy that which he hath."

Wealth brings care and apprehension. Nothing in the world is so much afraid as a million of dollars.

Another telescope comet was discovered in Virgo by Professor Bruhns, of Leipsic, on the 31st ult.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 14.—The situation here is still unchanged. Some slight skirmishing occurred yesterday afternoon on our extreme right, but nothing important resulted. There has been considerable activity in the enemy's lines since the commencement of good weather, and it is thought that hostilities will very soon begin.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 14.—The House adopted last night a resolution to adjourn to-day—yeas 45, nays 19.

In the Senate the resolution of adjournment was concurred in—yeas 8, nays 6.

The Senate passed House bill relative to the impressment of slaves.

The bill abolishing the office of Provost Marshal was returned with the President's objections thereto, but the consideration of it was finally rejected.

The House bill diminishing the number of exemptions and details was passed.

The House passed a bill granting free transportation to disabled soldiers.

Synopsis of the President's Message to Congress.

RICHMOND, March 14.—The President addressed an important message to Congress yesterday, which was read in secret session. He says the country is now environed with perils which it is our duty calmly to contemplate. Recent military successes of the enemy have had the natural effect of encouraging our foes and discouraging many of our people. The Capital of the Confederate States is now threatened and in greater danger than it has heretofore been during the war. The fact is stated without reserve, as due to the people, in whose constancy, courage and entire trust is reposed, and in Congress, in whose wisdom the resolute spirit of the people have been confided, for the adoption of measures required to guard them from threatened points.—The President states his deliberate conviction that it is within our power to arrest the calamity which menaces us and triumph is our sacred cause. This result is to be obtained by a prompt and resolute devotion of the whole resources of men and money in the Confederacy to achieving our liberties and independence. We need for carrying on the war successfully men and supplies for the army. We have both within the country sufficient to attain success. For the purchase of supplies the Treasury must be provided with means.

He recommends, for reasons stated, that Congress devise means for making available the coin within the Confederacy for the purpose of supplying the army with two millions dollars in coin. The army of Virginia and North Carolina can be amply supported for the remainder of the year. The law should be amended to authorize the impressment of supplies without making valuation at the time of impressment. This power is admitted to be objectionable, but all must be reduced to absolute necessity. He also suggests the valuation of supplies impressed at specie rates, the obligation of the government to be given for payment of the price in coin with interest, or at the option of the creditor returnable in kind. The President says the measures passed during the present session for recruiting the army are insufficient, and he is impelled by profound convictions of duty, and stimulated by the evils which surround our country, to urge additional legislation on this subject. The bill employing negroes as soldiers had not yet reached him, though the printed journals inform him of its passage. Much relief is anticipated from this measure, though it is feared less than would have resulted from its adoption at an earlier period. The President recommends the repeal of all class exemptions so as to strengthen the forces in the field. The measure most needed, however, for affording effective increase of our military strength is the militia law, providing not only how but of what persons the militia is to be organized, and also the mode for calling them out, the States reserving the appointment of officers. The President eternly urges the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He says the time has arrived when it is not only advisable and expedient, but almost indispensable to a successful result of war with a prompt adoption of the measures above recommended. With a united and hearty co-operation of Congress and the people in the execution of the laws and the defence of the country, we may enter upon the present campaign with a cheerful confidence in employment of all available resources.

[We omit the latter part of this dispatch, being unable to decipher it.—ED.]

TRULY A COMPLIMENT.—Louis XIV. said one day to Massillon, after hearing him preach at Versailles, "Father, I have heard many great orators in this chapel; I have been highly pleased with them; but for you, whenever I hear you I go away displeased with myself, for I see more of my own character." This has been considered the finest encomium ever bestowed on a preacher.

THE SEAL AND THE IMPRESSION.—As the seal has impressed its own image upon the melted wax, has the Bible impressed its own character on me? Do others see the fruit and effect of my study of the Scriptures in my likeness to the Scriptures? Do I not only *read* comments, but *am* I one? a living, speaking acting Bible? —*J. A. James.*

COMMON POLITENESS.—Two gentlemen having a difference, one went to the other's door and wrote "scoundrel" upon it. The other called upon his neighbor, and was answered by a servant that his master was not at home. "No matter," was the reply, "I only wished to return his visit, as he left his name at my door this morning.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says that during the recent excitement in that section, consequent upon the advance of Sherman, the black population, generally, have exhibited a truly loyal spirit towards their masters and the cause.—About 300 hands were prompt in meeting the requisition for several Counties to work on the fortifications.